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Leesley

NURSERIES

LIBR TREES SHRUBS EVERGREENS
JUN 1 Spring Catalog 1957
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Telephone LI 2-2172





LEESLEY NURSERIES, INC.
R.R. 1, Box 289, Libertyville, Ill.

Retail Catalog Spring, 1957

This book includes most of the varieties which we grow, but if you do not see what you want, please ask us, as we have other varieties and sizes than those listed.

The prices given are at the nursery. If a guarantee is desired, there is an additional charge of 50 per cent. Where a considerable number of trees and shrubs are required, we shall be glad to quote special prices.

We especially urge that you visit the nursery. You may select specimens you desire at an additional charge of 25 per cent. Our office is located on the nursery grounds and is open for your convenience as follows:

6 days - Sept., Oct. and Nov.	8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Sundays - Sept., Oct. and Nov.	9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.
5 days - Dec., Jan., Feb. and March	8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
6 days - April and May	8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Sundays - April and May	9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
5 days - June, July and August	8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

We have a cash and carry salesyard.

LOCATION—We are located two miles northwest of Libertyville on Route 21. Office telephone: Libertyville 2-2172.

WE EMPLOY NO AGENTS—Our business comes to us through satisfied customers. Our nursery consists of 200 acres of well drained land, especially adapted for nursery purposes, with a complete equipment of warehouses and irrigation system enabling us to grow the highest quality of stock.

No claims will be honored unless made within 10 days after purchase of stock. **There is NO GUARANTEE** expressed or implied, as to life, description, quality or productiveness of stock we sell. Our total liability for any errors, should stock prove untrue to name, shall be limited to our replacing free or refunding purchase price.

Nature's Nobility—TREES

Trees are always an attractive setting for the house. They are necessary, too, to add comfort to the hot summer days. The owner of farm or city property that is well planted with shade trees, windbreaks and shrubbery finds himself possessed not only of a beautiful home, but one that has increased its value many times the original cost of the trees and plants.

PLANTING TIME FOR TREES: The ideal time is from about October 15th until the ground freezes and from April 1st until May 15th. Larger sizes which are moved B&B (4 inch and over) are best moved from December 1st until March 1st.

ASH

MOUNTAIN ASH (*SORBUS aucuparia*)—Splendid foliage, clusters of orange berries from July until winter, grows best in well drained soil. Height 25-30'.

	Each	5 to 25
1 inch	8.00	—
1½ inch	11.00	—

MOUNTAIN ASH (*SORBUS americana*)—Similar to above but slower growing, and the berries are brighter orange.

6 feet	8.00	—
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GREEN ASH (*FRAXINUS lanceolata*)—Same as White Ash except with larger leaf and deeper green in color.

	Each	5 to 25
1 inch	10.00	—
1½ inch	14.00	—

	Each	5 to 25
2 inch	18.00	—
2½ inch	24.00	—

WHITE ASH (*FRAXINUS americana*)—Tall native tree, good for shade, very vigorous and straight, brilliant gold foliage in fall. Height 70-80'.

		Each	5 to 25
1	inch	10.00	9.50
1½	inch	14.00	13.50
2	inch	18.00	17.50

BIRCH — Spring Only

CLUMP WHITE BIRCH (*BETULA alba*)—Multiple-stem with white bark. Height to 25'. (B&B)

Each 5 to 25

5	feet	10.00	—	7	feet	18.00	—
6	feet	14.00	—	8	feet	22.00	—

CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH (*BETULA pendula laciniata*)—White bark, with cutleaf foliage and weeping branches. Height 20'.

1¼ inch 14.00 —

CANOE BIRCH (*BETULA papyrifera*)—White bark, height to 25 feet. (B&B)

2 inch 25.00 —
2½ inch 30.00 —

CRABS

ALMEY CRAB—New variety with large Crimson Blooms in spring and small scarlet fruit in fall, very hardy. Height to 15'.

3 feet 4.00 3.50
4 feet 5.50 5.00
5 feet 7.00 6.50

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB (*MALUS ioensis plena*)—Clear pink double flowers in late May or early June. Height to 15'.

4 feet 8.00 7.50
5 feet 10.00 9.50

JAPANESE FLOWERING CRAB (*MALUS floribunda*)—Flower buds are red, fading to light pink, most profuse flowering of the Crabs, bearing an abundance of small yellow crab-apples. Height to 14'.

5 feet 10.00 9.50
(B&B) 6 feet 16.00 15.50

CRAB—continued on next page

CRAB—continued from preceding page

HOPA CRAB (MALUS *hopa*)—Foliage reddish-purple, flowers single, large broad petals, deep lavender-pink. Fruit large red crabapples which are excellent for jelly. Height to 30'.

		Each
(B&B)	6 feet	14.00
(B&B)	7 feet	18.00
(B&B)	8 feet	22.00

SARGENT'S CRAB (MALUS *sargentii*)—Flowers are single, red in bud but when open are white. Fruit is red and small.

	Each	5 to 25
3 feet	6.00	5.50
4 feet	8.00	7.50
5 feet	10.00	9.50

PURPLE LEAF CRAB (MALUS *atropurpurea*)—Foliage is deeper colored than Hopa, fruit is small and not suited for jelly. Height to 16'.

	Each	5 to 25	(B&B)	6 feet	14.00
5 feet	9.00	8.50	(B&B)	7 feet	18.00

WILD CRABAPPLE (MALUS *ioensis*)—Flowers are light pink, followed by large yellow crabapples which are good for jelly. Light gray bark. Height to 25'.

	Each	5 to 25
4 feet	7.00	6.50
5 feet	9.00	—

ELM

AMERICAN ELM (ULMUS *americana*)—Native tree with graceful spreading branches, prefers moist soil. Height 80 to 100'.

1 inch	9.00	8.50	2 inch	16.00	15.50
1½ inch	12.00	11.50	2½ inch	22.00	21.50

CHINESE ELM (ULMUS *pumila*)—Most rapid growing of the better shade trees, fine foliage, and thrives in poor soil. Height 50 to 60'.

1½ inch	12.00	11.50	2½ inch	20.00	19.50
2 inch	16.00	15.50	3 inch	25.00	—
			3½ inch	30.00	—

MOLINE ELM (*ULMUS* am. *molinensis*)—Conical shape, rapid growing. Excellent for parkways. Height 50-60'.

	Each	5 to 25	
1 inch	9.00	8.50	
1½ inch	16.00	15.50	
2 inch	23.00	22.50	

HACKBERRY

HACKBERRY (*CELTIS* *occidentalis*)—Fine native tree with leaves and bark similar to the American elm, spreading, globular and irregular in height.

	Each	5 to 25		
1 inch	12.00	11.50	1½ inch	18.00
			2 inch	23.00

HAWTHORN

PAUL'S SCARLET HAWTHORN (*CRATAEGUS oxyacantha* *splendens*)—A grafted variety, erect in habit. Blooms in late May or early June. The flowers are clusters of scarlet.

(B&B) 5 feet	20.00	—
(B&B) 6 feet	25.00	—
(B&B) 7 feet	30.00	—

THICKET HAWTHORN (*CRATAEGUS coccinea*)—Erect with good foliage lasting into winter. Thicket Hawthorns are noted for their beautiful white flowers and red fruit. Height to 20'.

(B&B) 4 feet	14.00	13.50
(B&B) 5 feet	20.00	19.50

COCKSPUR THORN (*CRATAEGUS crusgalli*)—Foliage is dark, glossy; and brilliant orange, scarlet, in fall. Height to 20'.

(B&B) 3 feet	12.00	11.50
(B&B) 4 feet	16.00	15.50

WASHINGTON THORN (*CRATAEGUS cordata*)—Erect, noted for its highly colored foliage in fall. Blooms in late May or early June. The flowers are white followed by red fruit.

(B&B) 3 feet	12.00	11.50	(B&B) 5 feet	18.00	—
(B&B) 4 feet	15.00	14.50	(B&B) 6 feet	22.00	—

HAWTHORN—continued on next page

DOTTED HAWTHORN (CRATAEGUS punctata)—Similar to Thicket, but with gray speckled bark. Large leaves, blooms are white, followed by red fruit.

		Each	5 to 25
(B&B)	4 feet	17.50	17.00
(B&B)	5 feet	25.00	24.50

HONEYLOCUST

HONEYLOCUST (GLEBITSIA triacanthos inermis)—Beautiful tree with wide spreading branches, without thorns. Fine foliage very useful for low rambling type homes. Height 50 to 60'.

1	inch	12.50	12.00
1½	inch	18.50	18.00
2	inch	24.00	—

MORAINE LOCUST—Similar to Honeylocust, but thornless, and podless, and develops into a more upright form.

1	inch	12.50	12.00
1¼	inch	16.00	15.50
1½	inch	20.00	19.50

KENTUCKY COFFETREE

KENTUCKY COFFETREE (GYMNOCLADUS dioica)—Small apple green leaves, medium irregular shape. Height 30 to 40'.

3	inch	25.00	24.50
(B&B)	4	inch	50.00

LINDEN

AMERICAN LINDEN (*Tilia americana*)—Handsome trees, rapid growing, with large heart shaped leaves. Height 80-100'.

1½	inch	18.50	—
2	inch	24.00	—
2½	inch	35.00	—
3	inch	44.00	—

MAPLE

NORWAY MAPLE (ACER platanoides)—Dense shade trees, having broad, deep green leaves. Globe shaped, prefers well drained soil. Height 45 to 50'.

1¼	inch	15.00	14.50
1½	inch	20.00	19.50
2	inch	25.00	24.50

SUGAR MAPLE (*ACER saccharum*)—Fine ornamental and shade tree, brilliant red and gold autumn leaf color. Height 40-50'. **Each 5 to 25**

1 1/4 inch	18.00	17.50
1 1/2 inch	25.00	24.50

CRIMSON KING MAPLE (*ACER plat. schwedleri nigra*)—Same as the Schwedler maple, but keeping the red and purple leaf color during the spring, summer and fall.

1 inch	22.00	21.50
1 1/4 inch	27.00	26.50
1 1/2 inch	32.00	—

SCHWEDLER MAPLE (*ACER platanoides schwedleri*)—Red and purple leaves in spring changing to green in summer and golden yellow in autumn. Does best in well drained soil. Height 45 to 50'.

1 1/4 inch	21.00	20.50
1 1/2 inch	25.00	24.50

OAK — Spring Only

PIN OAK (*QUERCUS palustris*)—Fine ornamental and shade tree, which has brilliant dark red autumn foliage. This tree retains its leaves during the winter. Of the oaks, it is the most rapid growing. Height 75-80'.

1 1/2 inch	20.00	19.50
2 inch	30.00	29.50

POPLAR

LOMBARDY POPLAR (*POPULAS nigra italicica*)—Pyramidal shaped, rapid growing, excellent for screening purposes, short lived. Height 20 to 30'.

10 feet	3.50	3.30
12 feet	4.50	4.00

WILLOW — Spring Only

GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW (*SALIX niobe*)—Same as the Russian but with the familiar weeping branches. Prefers moist soil. Height 20 to 30'.

6 feet	4.00	3.80
8 feet	5.00	4.50

Charming Effects with Flowering SHRUBS

The shrubs form the greater part of attractive plantings and with careful placing and selecting of varieties, with reference to location, ultimate growth, flowering season, and foliage, form and color, will become the most treasured beauties of your possessions. They should be used around the foundation of buildings, along the edges of the building lot and in occasional clumps along the walks and driveways, but it is not good practice usually to plant them here and there in the lawn. The lawn looks best in broad unbroken stretches and this practice increases the apparent size of the grounds.

Ultimate height of plants will be described as follows:

Very dwarf—up to 3'; Dwarf—up to 5'; Medium—up to 8'; Tall—8' and over.

PLANTING TIME FOR SHRUBS: The ideal time is from April 1st until May 15th, and about October 15th until the ground freezes.

ALMOND (PRUNUS glandulosa)—**Spring Only**

This is one of the outstanding better dwarf shrubs. The foliage is glossy reddish-green, flowers are small pink double rosettes along the branches in early May.

		Each	5 to 25
1½ feet		1.50	1.40
2 feet		2.00	1.90

ALPINE CURRANT (RIBES alpinum)

The foliage is glossy medium green. Alpine Currant is very dense and very dwarf in habit, and is the best shrub for shade and hedges.

12	inch	1.00	.90
15	inch	1.50	1.40
18	inch	1.90	1.80
2	feet	2.30	2.20

YELLOW FLOWERING CURRANT (RIBES aureum)

Medium growing, and semi-spreading, has very fragrant blossoms in spring.

2	feet	1.50	1.40
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ALTHEA—See "Rose of Sharon"—**Spring Only****ARCTIC BLUE WILLOW**

Dwarf, hardy with foliage of bluish green. It can be sheared or grown naturally in a hedge or border.

	Each	5 to 25
1½ feet	1.10	1.00

ARROW-WOOD—See "VIBURNUM"**AZALEA MOLLIS**—**Spring Only**

Blooms in early June, yellow, pink or white flowers borne profusely on tips of branches. It has dark green foliage, and requires acid soil and winter protection.

(B&B)	12.00	—
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BARBERRY (BERBERIS thunbergii)

JAPANESE—Dwarf compact shrub, very useful for hedges. Thorny branches, blooms in May, followed by an abundance of red berries which last all winter. Foliage changes to brilliant red in fall.

15 inch	1.00	.90
1½ feet	1.30	1.20

RED LEAVED (atropurpurea)—Similar to Japanese except the foliage is bronze red all season, changing to bright red in autumn.

15 inch	1.30	1.20
1½ feet	1.60	1.50

BEAUTY BUSH (Kolkwitzia)

Vigorous shrub, with sprays of pink flowers in early summer which develops to medium height.

3 feet	1.50	1.40
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BRIDAL WREATH—See "SPIREA"**BUCKTHORN** (RHAMNUS)

COMMON BUCKTHORN (R. cathartica)—Vigorous growing shrub with very dark green foliage which colors to yellow and orange in autumn. The berries change from red to black in September. This is a tall growing shrub.

GLOSSY BUCKTHORN (frangula)—Vigorous shrub dark green foliage, which changes to yellow and orange shades in autumn. The berries change from red to black in September. Tall growing and very attractive to birds for food and shelter.

3 feet	1.50	1.40
4 feet	1.80	1.70
5 feet	2.00	1.90

BUTTERFLY BUSH (BUDDLEIA)—Spring Only

SUMMER LILAC (lille de France)—Free flowering perennial shrub, which freezes back almost every winter. It grows to a dwarf size bush with lilac-like flowers on every tip.

Each 5 to 25
2 yr. No. 1 1.00 .90

CORALBERRY (SYMPHORICARPOS vulgaris)

INDIAN Currant—Produces reddish-purple fruit which remains well into winter. Dense foliage and will grow in poor soil. It is dwarf in habit and is an excellent shrub on banks to control soil erosion, grows in semi-shade and provides protection for wild life.

2 feet 1.30 1.20
3 feet 1.60 1.50

CHOKEBERRY (ARONIA)

RED CHOKEBERRY (ARBUTIFOLIA)—Very dwarf and attractive to birds.

BLACK CHOKEBERRY (MELANOCARPA)

1½ feet 1.50 1.40
2 feet 1.80 1.70

COTONEASTER—See "PEKING COTONEASTER"

DOGWOOD (CORNUS)

GRAY (paniculata)—Has an abundance of white flowers in June followed by white berries. Foliage colors in fall. Medium growing shrub.

YELLOW (stolonifera flav. lutea)—Exceptionally attractive in winter with its golden bark. Thrives in moist soil and grows to medium height.

RED (alba siberica)—Medium growing shrub, with red bark. Will thrive in moist soil.

3 feet 1.50 1.40
4 feet 1.80 1.70

EUONYMUS

JAPANESE SPINDLE TREE (alatus)—Tall shrub with winged bark, produces small orange berries, and the foliage is brilliant pinkish-red in fall.

1½ feet 3.75 —
2 feet 5.00 —
2½ feet 7.50 —

EUONYMUS ALATUS COMPACTA—Bark similar to Spindle Tree, but slower growing, and medium in height. Finer branched and compact.

1½ feet 4.00 3.80
2 feet 5.50 5.00
2½ feet 8.00 7.50

GOLDEN BELL—FORSYTHIA

INTERMEDIA SPECTABILIS—The foliage is dark green, and the profusion of golden blooms before the leaves appear in spring is a most cheerful yellow. It grows to medium height, and prefers well drained soil.

Each 5 to 25
3 feet 1.50 1.40

Highbush Cranberry—See "VIBURNUM"**HILLS OF SNOW**—See "HYDRANGEA"**HONEYSUCKLE (LONICERA)**

PINK TATARIAN (*tatarica grandiflora rosea*)—Fast tall growing shrub, pink flowers in May, developing red berries.

WHITE (*bella albida*)—The fastest growing of the honeysuckle family, has smaller darker green leaf, tall growing, has white flowers in May followed by red berries.

RED-ZABELI (*tatarica rubra*)—Tall fast growing shrub, medium red flowers in May followed by red berries. Excellent for tall hedges, windbreaks, screens and attractive to birds.

3 feet 1.50 1.40
4 feet 1.80 1.70

DWARF HONEYSUCKLE (*tatarica CLAVEYI*)—Cream white flowers, dwarf growing.

1½ feet 1.50 1.40
2 feet 1.80 1.70

HYDRANGEA

A. G. (*arborescens grandiflora*)—Snowball Hydrangea or Hills of Snow—Dense light green foliage, with snowball type flowers borne on the tips of the branches, which bloom in late July and August. Dwarf in height.

2 feet 1.50 1.40

P. G. (*paniculata grandiflora*)—Grows to medium height, large cone-shaped flowers and delicate pink at opening, changing to bronze-pink as they mature. Blooms from late August to frost. The flowers remain until autumn.

2 feet 1.50 1.40

INDIAN CURRANT—See "CORALBERRY"

JAPANESE QUINCE (CYDONIA japonica)

JAPANESE QUINCE—Dwarf growing shrub with thorny branches which are covered in late April with bright, flame-red flowers followed by brilliant orange fruit.

		Each	5 to 25
1½ feet		1.50	1.40
2 feet		1.80	1.70

JAPANESE SPINDLE TREE—See "EUONYMUS alatus"**JETBEAD (RHODOTYPOS kerroides)**

Medium growing, yellow green crinkly leaves, single white flowers in June followed by very black shiny berries which are attractive to birds.

2	feet	1.50	1.40
3	feet	2.00	1.90

LILAC (SYRINGA)

COMMON PURPLE (vulgaris)—Tall growing shrub with large leaves and purple blooms in late May.

COMMON WHITE (vulgaris alba)—Same as the purple bearing white flowers.

PERSIAN (persica)—Compact medium growing shrub, has smaller leaves than the common variety, and never misses a year in flowering. The panicles of lavender flowers are smaller, but are borne profusely.

2	feet	1.50	1.40
3	feet	2.00	1.90
4	feet	2.50	2.40

FRENCH (named varieties hybrid French Lilacs)—Tall growing, with large leaves, same as the common form except the flowers are of varied shades. Single and double pink, single carmine, single old rose, double pale blue, single wedgewood blue and single red.

2	feet	2.70	2.60
3	feet	3.50	3.40
4	feet	5.00	4.70

MAGNOLIA (*soulangeana*)—**Spring Only****CUP AND SAUCER**

These are specimen shrubs, bearing large flowers 4 to 6 inches across late in April, before the leaves appear. The buds are a delicate shell pink opening to show the waxy-white inside of the very strong thick petals. The foliage is large and long, semi-glossy, and the ultimate height to approximately 20 feet.

			Each
(B&B)	2	feet	7.50
(B&B)	3	feet	15.00
(B&B)	4	feet	20.00

BUSH MAPLE (*ACER ginnala*)

Maple shaped leaves, dense tall growing shrub. Beautiful for backgrounds and screening, changes in autumn to shades of pink, red and yellow.

			Each	5 to 25
3	feet	2.00	1.90	
4	feet	2.20	2.10	

MOCKORANGE (*PHILADELPHUS*)

SWEET MOCKORANGE (*coronarius*)—Upright, tall vigorous shrub, with dense foliage. Single white flowers with orange centers, borne profusely in late May and early June.

3	feet	1.50	1.40
4	feet	1.80	1.70

SEMI-DOUBLE SWEET MOCKORANGE (*virginal*)—Develops similarly to *coronarius* but it blooms very prolifically in early spring and off and on all summer.

3	feet	2.00	1.90
4	feet	2.50	2.40

PHILADELPHUS INNOCENCE—Dwarf growing, fine foliage and double flowering.

2	feet	1.80	1.70
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NANNYBERRY—See "VIBURNUM"

NINEBARK (PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius)

NINEBARK—Tall dense glossy foliage, bearing white flowers in clusters followed by red seed clusters. Blooms in late May.

		Each	5 to 25
3	feet	1.30	1.20
4	feet	1.50	1.40
5	feet	1.70	1.60

DWARF NINEBARK (nana)—Dense, compact, dwarf shrub, with small clusters of milky white flowers in late May.

1½ feet	1.20	1.10
2 feet	1.50	1.40

PEKING COTONEASTER (COTONEASTER acutifolia)

Tall growing with glossy dark green foliage, and will grow in semi-shade. Birds are attracted by the glossy black berries in fall.

2 feet	1.60	1.50
3 feet	1.80	1.70

PLUM (PRUNUS)—(B&B—Fall)

NANKING CHERRY (tomentosa)—Dark red bark, compact tall growing shrub. Unusual downy leaves, the flowers are white with red centers, followed by small light red cherries.

3 feet	2.00	1.90
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NATIVE (americana)—Tall growing, white flowers followed by reddish-purple fruit.

3 feet	1.50	1.40
4 feet	1.80	1.70
5 feet	2.00	1.90

PURPLE LEAF PLUM (Newport)—Tall growing with purple-red foliage during the growing season, blossoms delicate light pink in May.

3 feet	4.00	3.90
4 feet	5.00	4.90

ROSE TREE OF CHINA (triloba pleana)—Medium growing shrub, with light double pink flowers borne in rosettes along the branches. Blooms in May.

3 feet	3.00	2.90
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FLOWERING ALMOND (PRUNUS glandulosa) See "ALMOND."

PRIVET (LIGUSTRUM)**AMUR RIVER NORTH**—See "HEDGE PLANTS."**REGELS**—Dense, dwarf growing, with small glossy leaves. Spreading branches and bearing small white flowers which produce blue-black berries.

		Each	5 to 25
1½ feet		1.50	1.40
2 feet		1.80	1.70

PUSSY WILLOW (SALIX discolor)

Tall growing with dark green foliage, large silvery catkins in early spring.

3 feet	1.50	1.40
6 feet	2.70	2.60

REDBUD (CERCIS canadensis)—Spring Only**JUDAS TREE**—Tall growing tree-like shrub, which blossoms early in May before the leaves appear. The blooms are small heart-shaped and deep lavender-pink, borne profusely in clusters along the branches. The foliage is large and apple green.

4 feet	5.00	4.90
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ROSE OF SHARON (ALTHEA)—Spring Only

Foliage apple green, tall, producing double flowers which begin blooming in late August until frost. Red, Violet Blue, White, or Pink.

3 feet	1.50	1.40
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RUSSIAN MULBERRY (MORUS alba)

Dense light green foliage, tall growing shrub, with very grayish-yellow bark. White flowers in late May followed by blue-black fruit, which attracts birds.

6 feet	2.50	2.40
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RUSSIAN OLIVE (ELEAGNUS)

Tall growing with silver-gray foliage, small leaves, and producing olive colored downy berries.

3 feet	1.50	1.40
4 feet	1.80	1.70
5 feet	2.00	1.90
6 feet	2.50	2.40

SHADBLOW—(AMELANCHIER canadensis)

Tall growing shrub with gray bark, cream white flowers in May, followed by large maroon-purple berries. Foliage slightly gray.

3 feet	3.00	—
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SHEEPBERRY—See "VIBURNUM"**SNOWBERRY (SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus)**

Dwarf, with arching branches, small pink flowers followed by clusters of porcelain-white berries. This is an excellent shrub for birds' food and shelter.

		Each	5 to 25
2	feet	1.50	1.40
3	feet	1.80	1.70

SNOWBALL—See "VIBURNUM"**SPIREA**

BRIDAL WREATH (van Houttei)—Medium shrub, very dense and drooping branches. Blooms profusely in late May with white flowers. This is a fine shrub as a facer for taller growing varieties.

3	feet	1.50	1.40
4	feet	1.80	1.70

FROEBELI—Very dwarf, with dense foliage of reddish-green, which changes to dark red in fall. In July the blooms are lavender-pink.

1½	feet	1.20	1.10
2	feet	1.50	1.40

THUNBERGI—Dwarf growing, fine foliage, dense drooping branches, blooms profusely in early May with small white flowers.

2	feet	1.30	1.20
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SUMAC (RHUS)

STAGHORN (typhina)—A native tall growing shrub, brilliant red foliage in fall. The flowers are borne on the tips of the branches and are large cone-shaped, green in color and change to bright red.

3	feet	1.00	.90
4	feet	1.30	1.20

SMOKETREE (cotinus)—Tall growing, blooms in June with huge misty purple clusters of minute flowers. Foliage colors to red, yellow and brown in fall.

6	feet	5.00	—
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VIBURNUM

ARROW-WOOD (*dentatum*)—Tall growing, with dense glossy green foliage. Bears clusters of white flowers, followed by blue-black fruit, foliage changes to light red in fall. Will grow in shade and prefers moist soil.

2	feet	1.80	1.70
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CARLESI—This is the most charming of the viburnums, very dwarf and similar to Burkwoodi.

(B&B)	18 inch	7.00	Each
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Highbush Cranberry (*americanum*)—Tall, foliage changes to light red in fall. Blooms with large clusters of small white flowers followed by red berries. Very attractive to birds, and especially the Cedar Waxwing, for food. Will thrive in shade.

2	feet	1.80	1.70	Each	5 to 25		
				3	feet	2.00	1.90

NANNYBERRY or **SHEEPBERRY** (*lentago*)—Tall, slender shrub, with glossy leaves, which change to brilliant red in fall. Bears white flowers in clusters, followed by blue-black berries. Attractive to birds for nesting and food, and will thrive in shade.

2	feet	1.80	1.70	Each	5 to 25		
				3	feet	2.00	1.90
				4	feet	2.50	2.40
				5	feet	2.80	2.70

Snowball (*sterile*)—Tall growing, large snowball-like blooms in May—early June, does not have berries.

3	feet	2.00	1.90
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Wayfaring Tree (*lantana*)—Tall growing, with dense foliage, thick downy leaves and white clusters of flowers. The fruit is unusually colorful, as there are green, red and black berries in each cluster. Will thrive in shade.

2	feet	1.80	1.70	Each	5 to 25		
				3	feet	2.00	1.90
				4	feet	2.50	2.40

WEIGELA

EVA RATHKE—Dwarf, spreading shrub with large leaves. Blooms profusely in June with red bell-shaped flowers along the branches.

		Each	5 to 25
2	feet	1.50	1.40
3	feet	2.00	1.90

VANESCEKI—Similar to Eva Rathke, medium growing, but more upright. Blooms are red, and it blossoms off and on during the summer.

1½ feet	1.30	1.20
2 feet	1.50	1.40

WINTERBERRY (ILEX VERTICILLATA)—Tall growing and bears beautiful fruit.

(B&B)	2½ feet	4.00	—
(B&B)	3 feet	5.00	—

B & B SIZES AND PRICES

SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES	STANDARD SHADE TREES	PRICES
18-24"—12" Ball	1¼-1½"—18" Ball	12" Ball—\$ 1.20
2-3' —12" "	1½-1¾"—20" "	15" " — 1.75
3-4' —13" "	1¾-2" —22" "	18" " — 3.00
4-5' —15" "	2-2½"—24" "	20" " — 3.75
5-6' —16" "	2½-3" —28" "	22" " — 5.00
6-7' —18" "	3-3½"—32" "	24" " — 6.50
7-8' —20" "	3½-4" —36" "	28" " — 8.50
8-9' —22" "	4-4½"—40" "	32" " — 11.50
9-10' —24" "	4½-5" —44" "	36" " — 16.50
10-12' —26" "	5-5½"—48" "	42" " — 19.75
12-14' —32" "	5½-6" —52" "	48" " — 23.00
14-16' —36" "	6-7" —58" "	54" " — 33.00
	7-8" —64" "	60" " — 38.50
	8-9" —70" "	66" " — 46.00
	9-10" —76" "	72" " — 59.00
	10-12" —84" "	

EVERGREENS

Evergreens are always in favor for landscape work, their varied colored foliage affords an excellent background for the brilliant colors of summer, but it is in winter, when the landscape is barren of color that they are most appreciated.

Our conifers are grown carefully and scientifically, insuring a strong fibrous root growth. Trees that have been several times transplanted become established more easily. Planting time in this area should be done between April and May, and during September, October and November. Evergreens are dug "Balled and Burlapped" (B&B) at the prices quoted.

PLANTING TIME FOR EVERGREENS: The ideal time is from September 1st until November 15th and from April 1st until May 15th.

FIR (PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi)

DOUGLAS FIR—Hardy, tall, and shapely with dark blueish-green to dark green needles. A full sun tree, but tolerates partial shade, thrives in well drained soil.

		Each	5 to 25
3	feet	16.00	15.50
4	feet	25.00	24.50
5	feet	30.00	—
6	feet	44.00	—

SPRUCE (PICEA)

Large rapid growing trees for specimen, screen, hedge and windbreak plantings. Extremely hardy, full sun trees, they prefer medium soil; and can endure droughts and poor soil.

NORWAY SPRUCE (PICEA excelsa)—Rapid grower, graceful dark green foliage, one of the best spruces, excellent for windbreak or hedge, the most easily transplanted evergreen.

2 feet 6.00 5.50

SPRUCE—continued on next page

SPRUCE (Picea)—continued from preceding page

BLACK HILL SPRUCE (PICEA canadensis albertina)—Native of Black Hill's country, very compact, deep blue-green, hardy and slow growing.

		Each	5 to 25
2	feet	5.00	—
2½	feet	6.50	—

COLORADO GREEN SPRUCE (PICEA pungens)—Handsome, symmetrical, with good green color. Used for specimens or accents.

1½	feet	5.00	4.50
2	feet	7.50	7.00
2½	feet	10.00	9.50

MOERHEIM (PICEA pungens Moerheimi)—Grafted variety, irregular when small, growing into well shaped tree, with layered branches. Very intense blue and transplants more easily than the Colorado blue spruce.

2	feet	17.00	16.50
2½	feet	23.00	22.50

PINE (PINUS)

Pines are large trees, coarse and shaggy in texture at maturity. The larger species have somewhat compact cone shapes when young and may be kept in that shape for a considerable period. Their best use is as large specimens, either singly, in groups or large hedges, windbreaks and screens. The smaller varieties have a limited use at the house foundation, but are best as "facers" for group plantings of the larger sorts. Few pines care for very moist soil, but thrive in medium to dry, and flourish in poor soil. They are full sun trees entirely, and withstand the most windswept exposure.

AUSTRIAN PINE (PINUS nigra)—Bold needles 4-6 inches, very rugged and handsome.

3	feet	15.00	14.50
4	feet	22.00	21.50

PINE—continued on next page

PINE—continued from preceding page

SCOTCH PINE (*PINUS sylvestris*)—Quick vigorous grower, hardy, soft green needles, red-brown bark.

		Each	5 to 25
2½ feet	8.00	7.50	
3 feet	12.00	11.50	

BULL PINE (*PINUS ponderosa*)—Tall fast growing, with grass green foliage and the longest needles.

2½ feet	10.00	9.50
3 feet	15.00	14.50

MUGHO PINE (*PINUS mughus*)—Dwarf dome-shaped bush, needles are 1-3 inches long, and medium green. Slow-growing and excellent for formal planting.

12 inch	5.00	4.50
15 inch	8.00	7.50
18 inch	12.00	11.50

ARBORVITAE (THUJA)—Spring Only

Adaptable to wide use in landscapes and gardens. Prefer moist soil and should be planted where protected in winter. Foliage flat lacy fronds, extremely amenable to shearing, and they make excellent evergreen hedges.

AMERICAN DARK ARBORVITAE (*THUJA occidentalis nigra*)—Fronds loose and open, dark green.

2½ feet	6.50	6.00
3 feet	10.00	9.50

JUNIPER (JUNIPERUS)

An unusual family having many interesting forms, broad cones, tight straight columns and low spreading. Fine textured, for full sun or partial shade, and they tolerate a fair amount of moisture. All except the largest are suitable for foundation planting.

JUNIPER—continued on next page

JUNIPER—continued from preceding page

ANDORRA JUNIPER (*JUNIPERUS communis depressa plumosa*)—Prostrate in habit, grayish-green in summer, plum color in fall and winter. Good on banks or for ground cover.

Each	5 to 25	
1½ feet	11.00	10.50

CANNARTI (*J. virg. cannarti*)—Finest tall growing cedar, grass green color, blue berries.

CHINESE (*J. virg. chinensis*)—Blue-green foliage, pyramidal form, requires well drained soil and tolerates filtered shade. Good for foundation planting.

DUNDEE (*J. virg. Pyramidaformia Hilli*)—Blue-green foliage changing to a darker green in winter. Columnar type.

GLAUCA (*J. virg. glauca*)—Blue form of Red cedar, silvery blue in spring.

2	feet	10.00	9.50
2½	feet	12.50	12.00
3	feet	15.00	14.50
4	feet	20.00	—

PFITZER JUNIPER (*J. chinensis pfitzeriana*)—The most valuable spreading evergreen, having a flat top with horizontal spreading branches. Graceful arching fronds, medium green, slightly gray foliage. Excellent for foundation planting.

12	inch	3.50	3.20
15	inch	5.00	4.50
1½	feet	7.50	7.00
2	feet	10.00	9.50

JUNIPER—continued on next page

JUNIPER—continued from preceding page

UPRIGHT PFITZERS—Pfitzer Junipers staked to grow to an ultimate height, and will not exceed height to which trained. Valuable where definite height is necessary.

	Each	5 to 25
2½ feet	15.00	14.50
3 feet	20.00	19.50

HETZI JUNIPER (*J. chinensis Hetzi*)—Same as Pfitzer Juniper except foliage is blueish green.

15 inch	6.50	6.00
1½ feet	8.50	8.00
2 feet	11.00	10.50

RED CEDAR (*J. virginiana*)—Medium blueish green foliage which turns to purple-red in winter. Columnar type.

4 feet	10.00	9.50
5 feet	12.50	12.00

HEMLOCK (*TSUGA canadensis*)

CANADIAN HEMLOCK—Fine evergreen for deep shade, branches are slender. They shear well and are fast growing in moist soil, and prefer shade year round.

2½ feet	16.50	—
3 feet	18.50	—

YEW (*TAXUS*)

Several members of the Yew family comprise the "aristocrats" of medium, dwarf and pygmy types of evergreen. Handsome, hardy and a variety of types lend themselves to unusual landscape effects. Colors range in rich dark greens, most varieties maintain this positive color year round. Yews thrive in shade and tolerate extreme ranges of moisture. Every home deserves the liberal use of Yews. Thrives in shade or sun.

YEW—continued on next page

YEW—continued from preceding page

CAPITATA YEW (*TAXUS cuspidata capitata*)—Pyramidal, excellent for accents at foundations, also for hedging, and entrance plantings.

	Each	5 to 25	
1½ feet	17.00	—	
2 feet	22.00	—	
2½ feet	27.00	—	

BREVIFOLIA YEW (*TAXUS cuspidata nana*)—Dwarf, compact with occasional dense arm-like branches, very dark green foliage, excellent for dwarf hedges. The slowest growing of the Yews.

15 inch	12.50	12.00	
1½ feet	16.00	15.50	

CUSPIDATA—SPREADING YEW (*TAXUS cuspidata*)—Larger form, kept within bounds by pruning. Bright medium green color, and medium growing.

15 inch	13.00	12.50	
1½ feet	15.00	14.50	
2 feet	17.00	16.50	
2½ feet	23.00	22.50	

BROWNII (*TAXUS brownii*)—Broad pyramid, semi-dwarf with dark green foliage.

15 inch	12.00	11.50	
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DENSIFORMIS (*TAXUS cuspidata densiformia*) — Develops similar to the spreading yew, but more compact.

15 inch	15.00	14.50	
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HICKS (*TAXUS media hicksii*)—Columnar, rich glossy dark green, resists extremes of heat and drought, can be sheared, fine for hedges.

15 inch	10.50	10.00	
1½ feet	13.50	13.00	
2 feet	15.00	14.50	
2½ feet	17.00	16.50	

HEDGE PLANTS

PLANTING TIME FOR HEDGE PLANTS: The ideal time is from October 15th until the ground freezes and from April 1st until May 15th.

AMUR RIVER NORTH PRIVET (LIGUSTRUM amurensense)—Best hedge plant for trimmed hedges, rapid growing, vigorous shrub which grow to a height of about 8 feet. Foliage is dense, glossy dark green, and bears small white fragrant flowers in early June.

HEAVY			
	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1½ feet	5.00	45.00	400.00
2 feet	6.00	55.00	500.00
3 feet	7.00	65.00	600.00

JAPANESE BARBERRY (BERBERIS thunbergi)—Dwarf compact shrub, thorny branches, blooms in May, followed by an abundance of red berries which last all winter. Foliage changes to brilliant red in fall.

	Per 10	Per 100
1½ feet	7.50	65.00

CHINESE ELM (ULMUS pumila)—Rapid growing, fine foliage and thrives in poor soil. Tall growing, excellent for hedges and trims nicely.

6	feet	30.00	290.00
7	feet	35.00	340.00
8	feet	40.00	390.00

VINES

PLANTING TIME FOR VINES: The ideal time is from October 15th until the ground freezes and from April 1st until May 15th.

BITTERSWEET (*CELASTRUS orbiculatus*)—Native climbing vine with large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of capsule orange seeds. Valuable for winter bouquets, and rapid growing. **\$.75 Each**

BOSTON IVY (*AMPELOPSIS tricuspidata veitchii*)—**Spring Only**—Leaves overlap, forming a dense climbing vine, foliage changes to brilliant scarlet in fall. It clings readily to brick or stone walls. **Each 5 to 25 1.50 1.40**

ENGELMANN IVY (*AMPELOPSIS engelmanni*) — Larger leaves than Boston Ivy, not quite as dense in foliage, which changes to brilliant scarlet in fall.

2 Yr. No. 1 1.00 .90

CLEMATIS — **Spring Only**

SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS (*CLEMATIS paniculata*)—Exceptionally fragrant large white flowers, rapid growing vine, blooms profusely in early fall, glossy foliage.

JACKMANI—Large violet-purple flowers, a mass of blooms in late July.

MME. EDOUARD ANDRE—Crimson flowers borne profusely in late July.

HENRYI—White flowers.

The "Clematis" are superb vines for covering arbors and summer houses, but require well drained soil.

In Pots \$2.50 Each

VINES—continued on next page

VINES—continued from preceding page

GOLD FLAME HONEYSUCKLE—Hardy vine for arbors, etc., which blooms profusely from June until frost, red and yellow flowers. Glossy green foliage, and the flowers are pleasantly fragrant.

\$1.50 Each

HALL'S HONEYSUCKLE (*LONICERA japonica halliana*)—Large vigorous vine with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Good for slopes, hedgerows and dense ground covers.

\$1.00 Each

PACHYSANDRA — Dwarf evergreen ground cover, which grows well in shade. The foliage is glossy and dark green.

\$.40 Each

MATRIMONY VINE (*LYCIUM chinense*)—Vigorous hardy vine, bright purple flowers, followed by scarlet berries, good for slopes.

\$.75 Each

CREEPING MYRTLE (*VINCA minor*)—Best ground cover for poor soils, neat trailing vine, dark glossy foliage, has blue flowers in spring.

\$.40 Each

BIG LEAF WINTERCREEPER (*EUONYMUS vegetus*)—**Spring Only**—Clings to stone, slow growing, with thick, glossy foliage which is semi-evergreen.

\$1.50 Each

WINTER CREEPER (*EUONYMUS radicans colorata*)—Ground cover primarily, but it can be trained on stone. Thick glossy dark green foliage, which changes to purplish-red in fall, leaves remain until December.

\$1.50 Each

Fruits, Berries and Garden Plants

PLANTING TIME FOR APPLE AND PEAR TREES: The ideal time is from October 15th until the ground freezes and April 1st until May 15th.

APPLES

SUMMER:

Duchess—Cooking—pies and apple sauce
Earl Harvest—Eating
Yellow Transparent—Cooking
Grimes Golden—Eating and cooking

AUTUMN:

McIntosh—Cooking and eating
Jonathan—Cooking and eating
Snow—Eating
Wealthy—Cooking and eating

WINTER:—Eating

Delicious Dark Red
Delicious Yellow
Winesap

11/16 inch \$3.00 Each

DELCON APPLE—(Winter)—Semi-dwarf and has a combination of Jonathan and Red Delicious flavor.

11/16 inch \$4.00 Each

CHERRIES — Spring Only

BLACK TARTARIAN—Sweet.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Semi-sweet flavor.

MONTMORENCY—Larger size cherry than Early Richmond.

11/16 inch \$3.00 Each

NAPOLEON—Sweet.

11/16 inch \$3.50 Each

FRUIT—continued on next page

FRUIT—continued from preceding page

PEACHES — PEARS

PEACH—**Spring only**—Valient, Vedette, Veteran.

11/16 inch \$2.50 Each

PEAR—Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess.

7/8 inch \$3.00 Each

APRICOTS—**Spring only**—Scout.

11/16 inch \$3.00 Each

PLUMS — Spring Only

Burbank, Green Gage, Kahinta, Italian Prune.

11/16 inch \$3.00 Each

SMALL FRUITS — Spring Only

PLANTING TIME FOR SMALL FRUITS: The ideal time is from April 1st until May 15th.

CURRENTS—Cherry variety. 2 Year \$1.00 Each

GOOSEBERRIES \$1.00 Each

Houghton—Dark Red

Pixwell—Light Red

GRAPES 2 Year \$.80 Each

Caco—Red

Concord—Blue

Niagara—White

RASPBERRIES—Black Cumberland and Red Latham varieties.

2 Year Per 10 \$2.00

—Indian Summer—Everbearing red.

2 Year Per 10 \$2.50

STRAWBERRIES — Spring Only

STANDARD VARIETY EVERBEARING VARIETIES

RHUBARB—Chapman variety. Per Clump \$1.00

ROSES

RUGOSA ROSES

The Rugosa roses are easy to grow, very hardy, with dark glossy green foliage. They grow to a height of about 4 feet, flowers are in clusters, followed by very interesting bright red seed pods (called "hips"). Beginning in June, they bloom over a long period.

Bareroot \$2.00 Each

ALBA—(white)

BELLE POITEVINE—(pink)

SIR THOMAS LIPTON—(white)

SKYROCKET—(red)

F. J. GROOTENDORST—(medium red)

HANSA—(dark red)

RUBRA—(red)

MISCELLANEOUS:

PRAIRIE ROSE (ROSA setigera)—Deep pink flowers, semi-climber, height up to about 10'.

Bareroot \$1.50 Each

FATHER HUGO ROSE (ROSA Hugonis)—Shrub rose, which grows to about 5 to 6 feet in height. Early blooming with yellow flowers.

Bareroot \$2.00 Each





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For

McHe

Lily

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Elgin